a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

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wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and wherein said retaining element comprises a sleeve and said runner is guided inside said retaining element.

6 ~~33~~. (Amended) [The device according to claim 30,] Device for storing spring energy generated by relative displacement of a stationary retaining element and a mobile runner, which comprises:

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at least two springs arranged between the retaining element and the runner, wherein a first end portion of each spring is attached to the retaining element, the two springs being biasable in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a first direction, and being able to release spring energy in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a second direction opposite to said first direction,

a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and wherein a drive member is provided at the second end portion of the spring and is positionable in at least one slit of the runner, said slit having two linear portions extending in a direction of the relative displacement and an angled contact portion.

34. (Amended) [The device according to claim 30,] Device for storing spring energy generated by relative displacement of a stationary retaining element and a mobile runner, which comprises:

at least two springs arranged between the retaining element and the runner, wherein a first end portion of each spring is attached to the retaining element, the two springs being biasable in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a first direction, and being able to release spring energy in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a second direction opposite to said first direction,

a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and wherein a drive member is provided at the second end portion of the spring and is positionable in at least one slit of the runner, said slit having two linear portions

arranged in a direction of the relative displacement and an angled contact portion and wherein said drive member extends through a slot-shaped guide path of the retaining element which includes a linear portion extending in the direction of the relative displacement and an end portion extending at an angle thereto.

8 ~~35.~~ (Amended) [The device according to claim 30,] Device for storing spring energy generated by relative displacement of a stationary retaining element and a mobile runner, which comprises:

at least two springs arranged between the retaining element and the runner, wherein a first end portion of each spring is attached to the retaining element, the two springs being biasable in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a first direction, and being able to release spring energy in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a second direction opposite to said first direction,

a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and which comprises a drive member provided at the second end portion of the spring and is positionable in at least one slit of the runner, said slit having two linear portions arranged in a direction of the relative displacement and an angled contact portion, wherein said drive member extends through a slot-shaped guide path of the retaining element

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which includes a linear portion extending in the direction of the relative displacement and an end portion extending at an angle thereto and wherein at least two drive members are provided and both two guide paths and two slits are provided in said at least two drive members.

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~~36.~~ (Amended) [The device according to claim 30,] Device for storing spring energy generated by relative displacement of a stationary retaining element and a mobile runner, which comprises:

at least two springs arranged between the retaining element and the runner, wherein a first end portion of each spring is attached to the retaining element, the two springs being biasable in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a first direction, and being able to release spring energy in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a second direction opposite to said first direction,

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a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and wherein the retaining element comprises a pressure tube, a drive member is arranged at the second end portion of each spring, the free end portion of each drive member projects into the cavity of said pressure tube, and the runner comprises a pressure piston.

10 39. (Amended) [The device according to claim 30,] Device for storing spring energy generated by relative displacement of a stationary retaining element and a mobile runner, which comprises:

at least two springs arranged between the retaining element and the runner, wherein a first end portion of each spring is attached to the retaining element, the two springs being biasable in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a first direction, and being able to release spring energy in temporal succession, upon relative displacement into a second direction opposite to said first direction,

B3 a second end portion which is opposite to the first end portion of the spring loaded at a first point in time is immobilized in relation to the retaining element by a first displacement transversal to the direction of the relative displacement in such a way that, during a further relative displacement of said runner in the first direction, no further force is exerted between said runner and said retaining element by said spring loaded at said first point in time,

wherein the immobilized second end portion of the spring loaded at said first point in time, upon relative displacement into the second direction, is connectable to the runner and said spring is enabled to output spring energy during a further relative displacement into said second direction and wherein one spring of said at least two springs is arranged inside of the stationary retaining element and another spring of said at least two springs is arranged outside the stationary retaining element.--